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Nippon Times

No. 16,566 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1945 Price 25 Sen

RED ARMY PENETRATES HEART OF REICH CAPITAL

Fierce Fighting Raging at Berlin Zoo; Zhukov's Men Near Lehrter Station

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—Duncan Hooper, Reuter's special correspondent in Moscow, reported today that the Red Army battling for a May Day victory today launched its final all-out assault on the remaining German bastions in central Berlin and broke through to the very heart of the capital's "west end."

As the eve of the great Soviet holiday approaches, Marshals Gregory Zhukov and Ivan Konev are fighting to split the German garrison by a link-up in the central area of Unter Den Linden.

In the southwest, fighting has already reached the area of the Berlin Zoo at the western end of Tiergarten while in the north Zhukov's men are nearing Lehrter Station, only 200 yards from Heinrich Himmler's Ministry of Interior. The Germans are now hemmed into an area in the center of the city covering roughly the outline of the oldest part of the German capital.

Yanks Enter Munich

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—Frontline reports said today that advance elements of the American 7th Army entered Munich today.

Americans Enter Milan

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—United States 5th Army troops have entered the north Italian industrial center of Milan while British 8th Army troops have advanced to within five miles of Venice on the Adriatic Sea, according to frontline reports reaching here.

British Enter Venice

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—The British 8th Army operating along the Adriatic coast tore through Padua, 35 kilometers west of Venice and after crossing the Brenta River penetrated into Venice and in unison with troops occupied main parts of the city, it is revealed by frontline reports.

Fuehrer's Headquarters
April 29

The fanatical fighting in the center of Berlin is raging day and night, and the garrison is defending itself against repeated Soviet attacks. Nevertheless, the enemy could not be prevented from penetrating further into the center of the town and at the Potsdamer Platz heavy street fighting is going on while the enemy advanced into Ploetzensee and toward the Spree. South of Berlin, the Soviets brought up further divisions and heavy battles are raging in this area. Beelitz was lost. Connection was restored with our units fighting at Potsdam while enemy attacks against our eastern flank were repelled.

In the Mecklenburg-Pomeranian area, the Soviets advanced further toward the west and reached the Templin and Lychen lake districts.

In the northwestern German area, heavy fighting occurred at the lower Ems in the course of which Leer was lost. Southeast of Hamburg the enemy crossed the Elbe and at the northern bank of the Elbe at Lauenburg reserve formations started counterattacks. The enemy pressure in upper Schwaben is continuing.

In Italy, the enemy attempted to cut off the withdrawal of our divisions in a northerly direction. Advanced enemy formations reached Verona from out of their Po bridgeheads.

The Soviets further advanced from out of the Bruenn area. In the southern sector of the Eastern Front the Soviets made only local attacks but in the area northwest of Maehrisch-Ostrau, the enemy started the expected large scale attack. Austerlitz was lost. The Breslau garrison also yesterday repelled all Soviet attacks at its Western Front. At Bautzen-Meissen our divisions advanced further in a northerly direction. Koenigsbrueck was retaken and the Soviets were thrown further back. Over the entire Reich area there was strong enemy fighter activity yesterday.

In heavy fighting against the strongly protected enemy supply traffic, our U-boats sank eight more fully laden ships totaling 45,000 tons as well as three destroyers and two corvettes.

MUNICH RIOT REPORTED

Suppressed After Broadcasting Station Temporarily Occupied

Domei

ZURICH, April 28.—A riot is reported to have broken out today in Munich, according to a Reuter's frontline dispatch.

However, German party leader in Bavaria Giesler is said to have announced that the riot had been completely suppressed at 3.55 p.m. today. According to Giesler's statement, the participants in the riot failed in an attempt to seize him at 2 a.m. this morning. The reactionaries, he further said, formed the so-called Movement for the Freedom of Bavaria and were in control of the Munich Broadcasting Station for a time. From the temporarily occupied radio station they announced that the administrative power of Munich was in their hands and that the German army had been driven out of the city on April 28, according to the German party leader. The insurgents also requested French laborers in Bavaria to give up their work.

Situation in Europe May Force Molotov To Quit S.F. Session

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—According to authoritative San Francisco quarters, Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar and Soviet delegate to the San Francisco Conference, will return to Moscow within a few days in view of the rapid developments in Europe, a San Francisco dispatch said today. Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Andrei Gromyko, will represent the Soviet Government in his absence, the report added.

CHUNGKING AND SOVIETS WATCHED AT CONFERENCE

Third World War Threatened If They Are Not Friends, Says New York Paper

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 30.—Every hint as to the future relations between China and the Soviet Union is being watched with great interest by those attending the San Francisco Conference, for unless these two can be "reasonably good neighbors" there will be constant dangers of a third World War, declares the New York Herald Tribune in a recent editorial, according to a dispatch received here.

The interest is all the greater, the editorial stresses, because of the complex and difficult problems which exist along China's northern frontier. These problems, which involve economic interest, territorial claims and migrations are so serious, it points out, that few of them could be disposed of easily even if they are "put in the hands of men of goodwill in a favorable atmosphere. It is highly important, however, that they may be settled."

The editorial continues: "This situation gives considerable significance to the decision of the Soviet delegation at San Francisco to support Chungking proposal that international disputes be settled with due regard to principles and justice and international law. The Soviet move may have a wider implication, but at its minimum, it is a gesture of goodwill to the Chinese."

The editorial concludes by saying: "There is no inevitability, of course, of future conflict or even unfriendliness between Russia and China. A united and prosperous China developing in the direction of democracy will be of inestimable help to Russia. A strong Russia cooperating with other nations would be a protection rather than a menace to the Chinese."

Further light is thrown on the situation by an article by Brook Atkinson, former New York Times' correspondent at Chungking, who said: "The fact that the Generalissimo has appointed Chinese Communists to the official Chinese delegation does not mean that the political disunity of China is finished or that the prospects are brighter for any one party government and establishing a mutually satisfactory coalition government.

"But if it is not significant, it is at least interesting to know that the Chinese delegation at San Francisco will represent all political parties in China as the delegations from the United States and England will represent various parties. In fact only three representatives of the Kuomintang have come directly from Chungking as opposed to five representatives of other parties, although the number of official Chinese delegates already in the United States will naturally give the Kuomintang a preponderance in recognition of its leading position in Chinese politics."

To Produce Civilian Goods

Domei

LISBON, April 28.—Julius Krug, Director of the War Production Board, announced yesterday that WPB branches throughout the country have been given authority to permit the resumption of the production of goods for public use according to local conditions, it is reported from Washington. The WPB also announced that within one week or ten days, about 65 items out of 500 materials now under control will be released from control.

MINOR NATIONS EXPRESS OPINIONS AT S.F. MEET

Delegates Reveal Resentment Against Big Powers; Seek More Voice on Council

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 29.—Pointing out that the Dumbarton Oaks agreement and the voting procedure of the Security Council decided at the Crimea Conference demanded sacrifices only on the part of the small countries, the delegates representing 11 small nations including Egypt, Uruguay, Czechoslovakia, Greece, El Salvador, Honduras, Lebanon, the Netherlands, India, the Philippines and Iran, disclosed their resentment against the Big Powers in the course of addresses delivered at the plenary session of the United Nations Conference on International Organization according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister said, "The international organization must be so planned as to lessen the differences of power between the Big Powers and small nations. For that purpose, the Security Council must be expanded from 11 to 14 members so that the small nations can have a greater voice in the Council. In nominating non-permanent members of the Security Council, considerations must be given to have all nations throughout the world represented there. According to the Dumbaton Oaks agreement, the General Assembly was to play a minor role in the international organization; however, the General Assembly must be given greater power—that is, the Assembly must be able to veto the decision of the Security Council with a majority of three-fourths.

Greek Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos stated: "Wider powers must be given to the conference. That is to say, the General Assembly must be invested with power to give advice to the issues under consideration or those already decided by the Security Council meeting."

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister declared: "The plans laid down at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference lack proper deliberations on various issues. Some of them are respect for and restoration of International Law, maintainance of international agreements and respect for territorial integrity."

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudalier, Indian delegate, appealed for the application of the principles of human equalities without regard to race, color or creed. He declared: "I agree with Secretary Stettinius that we must not expect to accomplish too many things in this conference. If we can lay the foundations of the peace structure on the basis of justice and human rights, we shall have done well indeed."

Dutch Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens, pleaded for the simple moral standards as a basis for a world security organization, and asked that the conference begin the hard work as soon as possible. He also emphasized that there is complete equality between larger and smaller nations.

The Uruguayan Foreign Minister proposed to the conference that there be no permanent membership on the Security Council. He suggested that the permanent seats of the Soviet Union, France, Chungking, Britain and the United States be limited to eight or 10 years.

The Philippine delegate, Brigadier General Carlos Rumulo, reminded the delegates of the urgency of their task but made no specific proposal.

Another San Fancisco report said that all languages can be used at the conference but must be translated into either French or English. Thus, any speech made unless it is in English or French must be translated into one or the other of these two languages. The official languages are English, French, Russian, Chinese and Spanish.

Truman Invites De Gaulle

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 29.—President General Charles de Gaulle will soon leave for the United States at the invitation of President Truman, according to well informed diplomatic circles in Washington.

Swedish Envoy to U.S. Picked

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 29.—Herman Erickson, Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Swedish Foreign Office, has been named Swedish Minister to the United States, according to a Washington dispatch, while the former Swedish Minister to the United States succeeds Erickson.

Diary of Private Kawaguchi Found on Saipan Proves Calmness of Nippon Soldier Under Fire

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 27.—Hard pressed by the enemy who came on in overwhelming numbers, mercilessly shelled and shot at from all sides, yet the gallant Japanese soldiers who defended Saipan Island to the last found time and the calmness of mind to leave a message behind. The following are extracts from the diary of Private Kawaguchi of the Japanese Medical Corps, found on Saipan Island and passed by the United States Army Censor's Office, and which were published in the April 9 issue of Time, the American weekly magazine:

"June 14, 1944—The enemy has landed. A service was held at the Saipan Shrine where prayers were offered for our country.

"June 25—Shifted the wounded to another location during the night.

"June 27—I slept well last night after drinking some sake. Several of the wounded committed suicide with hand grenades. At orders received from the hospital chief we awaited enemy attacks with rifles, hand grenades and bayonets.

"June 28—Sustained a slight face wound.

"July 2—I went to see a friend who died after sustaining head wound from a bayonet.

"July 3—Fierce mixed fighting Lieutenant Matsuzaki visited our underground shelter and told us: 'Since this place may become your grave you may as well clean it well.' A fierce enemy offensive has commenced. Two comrades, badly wounded, killed themselves. We swore to meet again at the Yasukuni Shrine. Lieutenant Yamaguchi and I were included in the command headquarters.

"July 6.—Throughout the morning we were shelled by the enemy and took shelter among the rocks. The enemy shells are coming closer and closer. The voices of enemy troops and the sound of enemy rifles are also closer. For one moment, on looking up I saw the hairy face of one of the enemy. A rock right in front of us blew up with a tremendous noise. A sergeant who joined us last night died in action. On looking back I saw the body of Lance Corporal Ito still grasping his rifle. When the enemy was driven back by a fierce Japanese artillery barrage, I went over to look at Lance Corporal Ito's body. His eyes were half open and his teeth were firmly clenched. Another of our lance corporals was badly wounded. Then a fierce wind sprang up and we fell flat on our faces. We commenced moving, crawling on our stomach. As the dawn broke, we bowed in the direction of the Imperial Palace and said our farewells to our parents. At this moment, when I am about to meet my death like a dropping cherry blossom petal, I have nothing to say. Sacrificing my life willingly, I shall become a part of the Pacific defense lines."

AUSTRIAN REGIME FORMED; HEADED BY KARL RENNER

Anti-Fascist Factions Announce Their Agreement With Moscow Declaration

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—A provisional Austrian government, headed by Dr. Karl Renner has been formed according to a Moscow radio broadcast.

Dr. Renner is 74 years old and was at the head of the Austrian National-Socialist Party, and was President of the Austrian Parliament in 1938 just previous to the conclusion of the Austro-German Alliance.

The new Cabinet includes three members of the National-Socialist Party, four members of the Christian Socialist Party, three members of the Communist Party, and three non-partisans.

Dr. Renner is holding the portfolio of Premier concurrently with that of Foreign Minister, while the office of Home Minister has been filled by Franz Holner of the Communist Party.

Austrian Factions Agree

Domei

ZURICH, April 29.—Meeting in a joint session several days preceding the formation of the Provisional Government of Austria, Austrian anti-Fascist factions reached an agreement on their agreement with the majority will of the Austrian people and with the Moscow Declaration, a Moscow broadcast said.

At the meeting, which was held in Vienna and in which Social Democrat, Christian Socialist and Communist leaders took part, discussions were held on the establishment of the Provisional Government and an agreement reached.

With the establishment of the Provisional Government today, the political factions issued a statement which said that they had reached an agreement on their unity with the majority will of the Austrian people and with the Moscow Declaration. The statement added that the object of the Provisional Government was to revive the independent Austrian republic.

STUTTGART AT ISSUE

French Ordered to Yield Garrison To U.S. 7th Army

Domei

LISBON, April 28.—As an outcome of the controversy caused by the refusal of the French forces to allow the United States to take over the garrison in Stuttgart, the Anti-Axis Supreme Command Headquarters issued a declaration today ordering the United States forces to take over the garrison in Stuttgart.

The order issued by the Anti-Axis Sixth Army Groups to the French First Army concerning the garrisoning of Stuttgart has no bearing on the future French occupation area in Germany," said the declaration. "Stuttgart lies within the zone of operation of the United States Seventh Army and does not lie within the zone of operations of the French First Army. Stuttgart is a vital supply center, being an important railway junction. It has been chosen as the base of operations of the United States Seventh Army in order to facilitate the operations against Germany. If the United States Seventh Army should not be able to use Stuttgart as a base, it would have to find another more inconvenient base from which to launch operations against the enemy forces."

On the other hand, General Charles de Gaulle issued an order today ordering the French First Army to prevent a clash between the French and United States forces in Stuttgart regardless of sacrifices.

EAST ASIATIC PEOPLES TO MEET AT KUDAN TODAY

To Declare Strong Resolution To Prosecute War to Successful Conclusion

Representatives of all the East Asiatic peoples will meet in a rally at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan at 2 p.m. today. The rally, which will be held under the auspices of the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will have as its purpose the declarations of the strong resolution of the East Asiatic peoples to prosecute successfully the current war.

Following the opening address, which will be delivered by General Iwane Matsui, Director of the Asia Development General Headquarters, Lieutenant General Eitaro Kondo, Chief of the Southern Affairs Bureau, will read the draft resolution. Before voting on the resolution, representatives of the Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Cambodians, Thailanders, Manchoukuoans, Filipinos, East Indians, Burmese, Annamese and Mongolians will deliver speeches. General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai, will also be present at the meeting.

The general meeting of the Greater East Asiatic Races will be followed by a dinner party to be given at 5 p.m. at the same place by General Matsui. Iichiro Tokutomi, noted writer and publicist, is expected to deliver a speech on the special situation in which Greater East Asia stands at present.

Chile Not Changing Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 29.—Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios has decided not to form a new Cabinet, the Secretary of the Interior announced today, according to a Santiago report. The President has refused to accept the resignation of his ministers which were turned in two weeks ago in order to give him a free hand in forming a new Government. The dispatch said that Rios will explain this matter in a message to the Chilean people on Monday.

Moscow Lifts Blackout

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 29.—The Soviet Government will lift blackouts in Moscow from tomorrow night, according to a Moscow dispatch.

200 ENEMY PLANES RAID TACHIKAWA, HIRATSUKA

Atsuki Also Attacked; About 100 P-51's Accompany 2nd Echelon Formation

A combined formation of American fighters and bombers, about 200 in all, raided Tachikawa, Hiratsuka and Atsuki areas for about one hour from 10 a.m. on April 30.

After dispatching one or two B-29 bombers, shortly after 8 a.m., in a mobile operation the first echelon formation consisting of about 80 Mariana-based B-29's in ten formations carried out a bombing attack on Tachikawa after penetrating from Shimoda and advancing eastward from Mt. Fuji. The main enemy assault was directed at the airfields and other military facilities at Tachikawa. After bombing, the raiders fled by way of Suruga Bay.

Taking the same raiding course, the second echelon formation comprised of about 20 B-29 bombers also attacked Tachikawa before fleeing toward the south by way of the Sagami Bay area. This second echelon formation was accompanied by about 100 P-51 fighters which made a strafing attack on Hiratsuka and Atsuki.

2 Saigon Raiders Downed

Domei

SAIGON, April 29.—At about 11:30 a.m. yesterday, the Saigon area was attacked by 16 B-24's and about 10 P-38's. The raiders concentrated on machine-gunning attacks. Japanese anti-aircraft batteries brought down two of the enemy bombers.

Shanghai Raider Downed

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 29.—Two B-29's appeared over Shanghai at about 11 p.m. yesterday and Japanese anti-aircraft batteries shot down one of these raiders besides damaging the other. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Takao, Tainan Bombed

Domei

TAIHOKU, April 29.—A formation of about 35 Philippine-based enemy bombers, with bomber-escort, appeared yesterday over the Takao and Tainan areas and fled after bombing the Okayama area. In the small hours this morning, two enemy bombers appeared over he Awamizu area and dropped bombs. No damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Balik Papan, Raided

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, April 29.—Balik Papan was raided at about 1:40 p.m. yesterday by two B-24's. The raiders dropped their bombs into the sea and then fled northwards.

2 Torpedo Boats Sunk

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, April 29.—Japanese Air Units attacked enemy torpedo boats off Davao on April 26 and sank two of them. The same day, a total of 70 enemy planes appeared over the southern part of Mindanao Island, but were repulsed by the Japanese Forces.

South Kyushu Raided

About 100 Mariana-based B-29 bombers again attacked the southern part of Kyushu on April 29. At about 6:30 a.m., about 40 enemy bombers appeared over Miyazaki Prefecture via Shikoku, flying in two formations, while about 60 enemy bombers appeared over Kagoshima Prefecture via the Satsuma Peninsula, flying in four formations. Flying at an altitude of over 8,000 meters, the raiders bombed airfields around Kashiki and in various parts of Miyazaki and Kagoshima Prefectures. At about 9:30 a.m. the raiders fled seaward via Miyazaki Prefecture. Our losses were negligible.

Raiden (Lightning) fighters of the Navy Air Force brought down three of these raiders over the eastern part of Kagoshima Prefecture and damaged a considerable number of others.

Discussing Shipping Transfer

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—Plans are being made by the United States Government to transfer fairly to the nations of the world 58,000,000 tons of shipping worth $1,728,000,000 with the termination of the war, according to a Washington report quoting the office of War Information. Discussion concerning the bill are apparently under way in the House maritime committee.

Count Kawamura Dies

Count Tetsutaro Kawamura, former member of the House of Peers, passed away on April 23, at the Jiyugaoka home of Yukitake Konoike. He was 77. Funeral services were held at the Konoike residence on April 27 with close relations only attending.

4 Members of Cabinet Make Report, Worship At Ise Grand Shrines

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, Home Minister Motoki Abe, Education Minister Kozo Ota and Transportation and Communications Minister Naoto Kobiyama paid homage and reported their assumption of offices at the Grand Shrines of Ise on April 29. Education Minister Ota and Transportation and Communications Minister Kobiyama, furthermore, proceeded to Kashihara and are due to return to Tokyo after visiting Kyoto.

GIANT BOMBERS MASSED BY ENEMY IN MARIANAS

B-29's Shifted From Calcutta As Losses Dealt by Japanese Depletes Air Strength

By Arrangement With the Asahi

SHONAN, April 29.—With the transfer of the B-29's based at Calcutta, the American air force in the Marianas has been greatly augmented, attesting to the enemy's frantic attempt to accelerate the Okinawa operations and at the same time to intensify his bombing attacks on Japan.

The number of B-29 raids in the southern area greatly decreased in April. From the beginning of the month up to April 20, enemy aircraft appeared only 12 times over Shonan and other places in the South mostly for reconnaissance. No bombing was conducted by the enemy during that period. The sudden decrease of enemy raids in the Southern Regions reveals the fact that the enemy, in his frantic attempt to intensify the offensive against Okinawa, and the Japanese mainland, transferred most of the B-29's of the 20th Bomber Command based at Calcutta to the Marians area.

This reveals that the losses inflicted on the Marians-based B-29's by the Japanese were so great that the 21st Bomber Command had to be replenished at the sacrifice of the 20th Bomber Command.

In the future, it is evident that B-24's will play an important part in aerial operations in the South in concert with the remaining B-29's at Calcutta. The first attack on Shonan by the B-24's based at Palawan in the Philippines took place on the afternoon of April 25, when the island was machinegunned by the enemy attackers.

The enemy is apparently scheming to construct air bases to accommodate the B-29's in the Philippines so as to be able to intensify his offensive against South China, Western Japan and the southern areas. The enemy maneuvers therefore, must be closely watched.

U.S. Claims 91 Carriers

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The United States Navy now has 26 regular aircraft carriers and 65 escort carriers, James Forrestal, U.S. Navy Secretary, said today at the launching of the 45,000-ton carrier, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, at the New York navy yard, according to a New York dispatch. Forrestal said that in February, 1942 the U.S. Navy had four carriers in the Pacific but that in October of the same year the number had been reduced to one.

U.S. Launching 2 Cruisers

Domei

LISBON, April 28.—The U.S. 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Helena was launched, today at the Glen City Shipbuilding Yards, Massachusetts, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, according to a Washington report. The cruiser is named after the Helena which was sunk by the Japanese in the sea battle off the Solomons two years ago. She is the eighth heavy cruiser built by the Bethlehem Steel Company recently. Also the 13,000-ton heavy cruiser Bremerton is to be put into service at the Philadelphia Navy Yards tomorrow.

Petrov Arriving in Chungking

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 29.—The newly appointed Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, A. A. Petrov, was due to arrive in Chungking today after stopping over at Tihwa and Lanchow, according to a Chungking dispatch. The report also said that Norwegian Ambassador Alf Haffel to Chungking returned to Chiang Kai-shek's capital yesterday afternoon via India after a furlough in Norway.

79 MORE WARSHIPS SUNK AND DAMAGED BY JAPANESE UNITS

About 18,300 Casualties Inflicted on Okinawa Invaders, I.H.Q. Also Says

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE
4:30 p.m. April 30

"1—Our Forces in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island smashed the enemy attacks after inflicting tremendous losses in countering the series of enemy offensives on and after April 19, although the enemy were allowed to make some advance, and are continuing to fight gallantly.

"Of the battle results obtained in the said area since the enemy landing up to April 28, principal results that have become known follow:

Enemy killed or wounded ..... About 18,300
Tanks Put Out of Action or Set Ablaze 324
Motorcars Destroyed 103
Various Guns Destroyed 65
Ammunition and Provision Dumps Blasted ..... 26 Places
Planes Shot Down or Damaged 97

"2—Our Air Forces are continually attacking the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island and enemy warcraft as well as task forces around the Island, persistently repeating vigorous attacks on and after April 27 and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

"Of the war results obtained by our side since April 27 up to the present those that have become known follow:

SUNK
1 Destroyer
4 Cruisers
2 Destroyers
2 Transports
1 Oil Tanker
15 Warships of Unidentified Category
(Of which two are considered most certain to have been aircraft plane carriers)

DAMAGED
1 Converted Plane Carrier
5 Battleships
3 Battleships or Cruisers
5 Cruisers
2 Destroyers
1 Large Warship
5 Transports
16 Warships of Unidentified Category

Set Ablaze and Blown Up
21 Places

"The majority of the air forces that took part in the said attacks belonged to the Special Attack Corps.

"3—Our Surface Special Attack Units attacked enemy warcraft around the main Okinawa Island during the period after April 12 to April 27 and obtained the following battle results:

SUNK
2 Destroyers
3 Transports
2 Large Warships
1 Warship of Unidentified Category

DAMAGED
3 Warships of Unidentified Category

"4— Kamikaze Special Attack Unit sank four transports in attacking a northward advancing enemy convoy in the sea area south of the main Okinawa Island on the morning of April 27.

"5—Our Air Units attacked enemy warcraft anchored in the Admiralty Group on the night of April 27 and sank one converted plane carrier.

Enemy Warships Hit

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS BASE, April 29.—Following up their operations of April 27, Japanese Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and other air units attacked enemy fleet units, transports, air bases and landing places in the Okinawa area yesterday. Fiercely attacking enemy battleships, aircraft carriers and transport convoys, the Japanese Air Units are inflicting successive blows on the enemy.

Meanwhile, other Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy in the Kerama Islands area. Several huge fires were seen on the General Staff field of the main Okinawa Island following severe Japanese air attacks. Yesterday a total of about 300 enemy planes appeared over the entire Okinawa area. An enemy task force continues to operate in the waters east of the Okinawa Islands.

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 580, 663, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 6568.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 48, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3978-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥2.00; six months, ¥11.00; one year ¥20.00. Postage 60 sen to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1945

Molotov's Role

The first few days of the San Francisco Conference have been sufficient to demonstrate the real reason why the Soviet Government suddenly changed its earlier plan and dispatched Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov as its chief delegate. It was not to manifest good will toward President Truman by aiding in making the San Francisco Conference a success for the United States, as the American commentators tried to claim. On the contrary, it was to seize the opportunity offered by President Roosevelt's death to strengthen more than ever the Soviet Union's active obstruction of the plans entertained by the United States.

This is proved most conclusively by all of Molotov's activities since his arrival in the United States but particularly by his stubborn opposition to the election of American Secretary of State Stettinius as the chairman of the San Francisco Conference. Molotov's opposition to the selection of Stettinius is a surprising breach of diplomatic courtesy, for it is the invariable practice in international gatherings to accord the chairmanship to the representative of the host nation. But apparently the Soviet Union is determined at any cost to prevent the United States from exercising dominant leadership at the San Francisco Conference.

Molotov went so far as to threaten that unless his demand for the joint chairmanship of the chief delegates of all four of the sponsor nations was accepted, the Soviet Union would withdraw its sponsorship of the Conference and would take part in the proceedings only as one of the participating countries. So adamantly did Molotov maintain his stand that the Conference schedule was delayed for a full 24 hours with many of the delegates milling aimlessly about the half empty conference hall while an emergency meeting of the "Big Four" vainly tried to thrash out the problem behind locked doors. It was only after strenuous effort that a supposed compromise, advanced by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, was finally effected. Under this plan Stettinius would become the chairman of the Steering and Executive Committees while the chairmanship of the full-dress plenary sessions would be rotated among the delegation heads of the four sponsoring Powers, namely, Molotov, Stettinius, Eden, and Soong.

Although this arrangement is called a compromise, it is difficult to see how it differs essentially from Molotov's original demand for a joint chairmanship of the four sponsoring nations with each of the chairmen acting in rotation. It is nothing less than a clear cut victory for the Soviet point of view. Molotov, with a dramatic flourish, announced that he withdrew his earlier objections and accepted the British compromise "in the interests of international harmony", which is a fine and studied sarcasm in view of the fact that he had completely won his point. The attempt of the American commentators to claim that Molotov's acceptance of this supposed compromise which is really not a compromise constitutes a yielding of the Soviet Union to the United States is a tortured twisting of the facts. The Soviet Union has clearly won the first round of its bout with the United States by preventing the United States from gaining exclusive leadership of the Conference.

The question of the chairmanship, moreover, is not the only issue on which Molotov has secured a resounding victory for the Soviet Union. Although, to be sure, formal ratification by the plenary session is still being awaited, Molotov definitely won another victory when he secured from the Steering Committee its decision to grant the Soviet demand for three votes in the proposed World Assembly through the admission of separate representatives from the Ukrainian and the White Russian Soviet Republics.

The deadlock which still prevails over the Polish problem constitutes another instance in which Molotov has succeeded in preventing the United States and Britain from enjoying smooth sailing in their plans to dominate the Conference. Although to be sure the United States is still adamantly resisting the Soviet Union's demand that the present Warsaw regime be given representation at the San Francisco Conference, Molotov's persistent insistence has thrown the whole Conference into a disruptive state of apprehensive tension and unrest. By preventing the special conference of the "Big Three" in Washington from arriving at a settlement of the Polish problem before the opening of the San Francisco Conference, Molotov succeeded in throwing a pall of disappointment and frustration over the opening session of the San Francisco Conference, and now by keeping alive the dispute over the same question at the meetings of the Steering Committee he is succeeding in keeping the Conference in a state of continued agitation and unrest.

To add to the effect, Molotov's statement in a press conference at San Francisco, taken up and amplified in the Soviet press, has served to stir up more unrest over this question by its hint that the Soviet Union desires to take the Polish issue out of the hands of the foreign ministers of the "Big Three" and to return it to the commission set up at Moscow by the Crimea Conference consisting of Molotov, United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, and British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr. Such a hint is definitely designed to keep the San Francisco Conference on tenterhooks by making it clear that further delays and complications in the solution of the problem are inevitable.

In an even more fundamental matter Molotov has succeeded in subtly undermining the position of the United States. In his speech at the opening plenary session of the San Francisco Conference, he declared that a "coalition of Great Powers" was necessary and that the other Powers must "rally around" the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France, and Chungking. Although this statement may appear outwardly to be a call for support for the Conference, actually it is designed to aggravate the dissatisfaction of the disgruntled middle and lesser Powers. The United States has assiduously been trying to play down the fact that the proposed world organization will be dominated by the Great Powers to their own advantage, fearful that the discrimination against the middle and lesser States would arouse their resentment. Molotov, by his clever emphasis upon a "coalition of Great Powers", has mercilessly stripped off the pretensions erected by the United States. It can have no other purpose than to embarrass the United States by stimulating the dissatisfaction of the middle and lesser Powers, making them more than ever conscious of their humiliatingly subordinate role.

After disrupting the plans of the United States in all these ways, Molotov is planning to complete his devastating effect by leaving the San Francisco Conference in a lurch before it can regain its equilibrium. This intention was revealed by a Soviet official who stated that Molotov would soon return to Russia, for "it could not be unexpected" that he should not tarry long in San Francisco when he had left behind tremendous duties which demand his attention in Moscow. Molotov's presence in San Francisco, said this official ironically, was solely to give an "auspicious start" to the Soviet Union's relations with the new American President. Having accomplished his task of giving this "auspicious start", so auspicious for the Soviet Union and so inauspicious for the United States, Molotov is now apparently ready to leave.

President Truman may have naively thought that he had made a masterful diplomatic stroke when he urged Premier Stalin to send Molotov to San Francisco. But the Americans must be aware now, when they contemplate the devastating wreck which the capable Soviet diplomat has made of their plans within a few short days, what the real role of Molotov was always intended to be.

WAR AS AN EDUCATOR

Contribution Made to Improving Culture

By KUMAJI YOSHIDA
(From the Teiyu Rinri)

I

War is often denounced as the destroyer of culture, but confining attention to its educative attributes, it may deservedly be called an efficient educator. As everybody will readily admit, hardship is more conducive to the culture of the mind than ease. An easy life is apt to spoil individuals or nations, while adversity is as often instrumental in moral uplifting. As the proverb has it, "Adversity makes a man perfect." When Japan was overtaken by that destructive Kanto earthquake over 20 years ago, there was a general inclination to regard the terrible catastrophe in the light of heavenly punishment, because, I presume, the calamity put people into a self-reproachful mood for having allowed public morals to become degraded by the easy life they had been leading thanks to the country's economic development after the former World War. The War of Greater East Asia is by far the most significant event in the history of this country and never before has the Japanese nation been put to such a crucial ordeal as it is now going through. It is nevertheless confidently to be expected that this conflict will do a great deal in the way of cultivating the Japanese mind.

As its history shows, the Japanese nation has had many crises in the past, but, generally speaking, it was in very favorable circumstances that it has so far attained its development. Because it has had to contend with no such deadly adversities as imperilled its very existence, it has been spared such bitter experience as would require it to stake its existence on the vindication of its national morality. Consequently, its grasp of national morality has not been sufficiently firm and thoroughgoing. Confronted by the stern reality of the War of Greater East Asia gravely affecting the national existence, however, it has become really awakened, for each and every Japanese citizen is now inexorably called upon to live up most faithfully to the high moral obligations which the national polity and national policy impose on him, in order to tide over the grave national crisis. In this sense, the present war is proving itself a unique opportunity for the spiritual education of the Japanese people.

People Closely United

The peerlessness of the national polity and the sacrosanctness of the Imperial Household have always been the pride of and the source of inspiration to the Japanese people, and the inculcation of reverence for them has, indeed, been the essence of Japanese education. There is no Japanese school, from the primary school upward, where the superb merits of the national polity and the great benevolence of the Imperial Household are not assiduously inculcated on its students, but at no time have these truths been brought more forcibly home to the Japanese mind than in the present war. We have been constantly told that one of the fine traits of the Japanese people is to become closely united in time of national emergency, but it is in the present war that we actually saw this national trait manifest itself so vividly. Those whose services are requisitioned for the work of enhancing the country's fighting power readily respond to the call without regard to their personal interests. The students offer their services as gladly to help factory work for the manufacture of war materials or agricultural work to increase food production. They make nothing of sacrificing their studies for the sake of doing their bit for tiding their country over its grave crisis. The experience and training which they thus undergo under the stress of the war situation certainly do more than anything else to cultivate high national morality in them. The War of Greater East Asia is, in this sense, a very efficient educative agency.

At the Meiji Restoration, the samurai class was abolished and the people of the lower classes were raised to the status formly held by the samurai exclusively. That is, the duty to defend the land and the responsibility of developing the national destiny which, in feudal days, devolved on the samurai class only were transferred to the people of all classes. As the War of Greater East Asia develops more acute phases, more instances of heroism and devotion on the part of our gallant officers and men are reported.

(To Be Concluded)

Just the Thing

Marianne couldn't for the life of her think what to get her best friend for a gift. She kept thinking all the way to the shop but still couldn't hit on anything. She asked a clerk if he could suggest something.

"How about these book ends?" suggested the clerk.

"Just the thing" agreed Marianne. "She always reads the ends before she does the beginning."

FINANCIAL POLICY OF EAST ASIA

Currency Expansion in Itself Is Not an Evil—Problem Of Inflation Must Be Studied From Various Angles

By HIDEZO SUITA
(From the Keikoku)

II

Before taking up the discussion of the problem of inflation, the solution of which is one of the main tasks of the Greater East Asia financial policy in the present stage, it is necessary to define the meaning and substance of this phenomenon—inflation. At the time currency began to expand in Shanghai, a certain newspaper editorial argued that "since goods existed in abundance in Shanghai, the cause of inflation should be found in the currency. distrust of the Chinese in currency. In other words, in their psychological action." Some ascribed inflation to the "elbowing of people in getting goods," while others judged that it was caused by "price rise." Experiences of inflation in Germany, the Soviet Union and France after the Great War not to mention the inflation which prevailed in France at the time of the French Revolution, have taught us how during the process of inflation there arise such phenomena as peoples' lack of confidence in their own currencies, their rush for goods and price rise, and other similar events, all of which form a series of inflation phenomena. However, the fact should be noted that people's frenzied efforts to convert money into goods and price rises occur even during the period of boom within the business circle, but fail to intensify inflation.

Now, what is inflation? It is the results of the financial and banking policy which is carried out by a State by increasing the volume of its paper money. When this currency increase attains a certain stage, there arise the phenomena of disturbances in the value of currency and the tendency to change money into goods. But this takes place only when a limit has been passed over; before that, inflation stimulates and assists the execution of the Government's policy. Nor is this definite stage fixed; it is decided by the general condition of the Government's economic policy and is flexible in nature. An example of this truth in our own country is furnished by the great contribution which was made to the establishment of a quasi-wartime structure, the execution of the China Incident and the strengthening of our fighting power for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, by our inflation which was commenced by the re-embargo on the export of gold at the close of 1931. For this reason, there is absolutely no necessity of regarding currency expansion as an absolute evil. What is more essential rather is to study and decide on how to utilize inflation and to inquire where to place the stress of the general synthetic policy.

We have already seen that it was at the beginning of 1943 that the expansion of currency came to draw the attention of the public. There is no way of estimating the volume of currencies in the various parts of the common prosperity region at present. If the figures of September, 1942, are taken as the basis, the volume of currency in entire North China by October, 1944 must have expanded 30 times. While the above is an average, it goes without saying that the degree of expansion in Central China must be considerably higher than that in North China. In the Southern Regions, currency has also considerably expanded since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Now, if the price of rice per koku is taken as 100 prior to the war to illustrate currency expansion, then the index number at the end of October, 1944, in such cities as Bangkok, Manila, Saigon, Rangoon, Shonan and Medan is 2129. The rise of prices in North and Central China is shown by the following indices of the market quotations of Shanghai's important goods and of the living expenses of Shanghai's industrial operatives:

A. Index Number of Operatives' Living Cost in Shanghai (investigated by the Municipal Council)
(1936=100)

Year	Food	Dwelling	Clothing	General average
1940	460.21	440.14	319.80	428.35
1941	902.79	706.33	641.78	826.24
1942(June)	4,288.27	2,746.82	4,018.63	3,870.48
1942(Dec.)	3,967.18	1,551.33	2,272.05	3,240.43
1943(Mar.)	4,916.73	1,891.38	5,207.00	4,329.46
1943(June)	6,814.11	2,089.83	7,690.25	5,699.72

B. Market Quotations of Important Goods in Shanghai (investigated by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In yuan).

Year	Rice(koku)	Flour(bag)	Cotton Yarn (picul No. 20)
1937(June)	11.85	3.20	228.00
1940(Dec.)	104.00	18.00	1,110.00
1941(Dec.)	155.00	29.00	1,720.00
1942(June)	343.13	185.00	5,367.50
1942(Dec.)	920.00	115.00	6,187.50
1943(Mar.)	962.50	272.50	17,025.00
1943(July-Oct.) ...	1,740.00	460.00	33,500.00

(Note: the prices before June, 1942, are in old-fapi).

The foregoing figures reveal that there is need for much caution in studying the progress of inflation and price rises in the various parts of the common prosperity region. However, as has been already noted inflation does not have only its negative and destructive phases, but it exercises its positive and beneficial role of enhancing production under certain conditions. In an attempt to solve the problem of inflation, it is highly desirable that one should not be overwhelmed by the condition of inflation but to study it with a view to utilizing it and see wherein it is obstructing the progress of constructing an economic common prosperity region, if it is obstructing it at all; and point out its concrete instances, in order to rectify the evils discovered.

Maldistribution of Goods

Let us, then, study the situation where inflation has had deletrious effects on the economic affairs of the various parts of the common region.

First, the rapid expansion of currency has brought about maldistribution of goods thereby threatening the growth of local economies as an organic whole. Generally speaking, there have appreared price discrepancies between urban and rural districts and this has encouraged speculation among Chinese traders and caused losses to Chinese farmers. In Central China, for instance, the prices of farm products in rural districts are one-fourth of those prevailing in urban districts, while the rural prices of manufactures are much higher than the urban prices of the same commodities. This is utilized by the Chinese speculative traders in exploiting the Chinese rural villages, which, in turn, prefer to accumulate products rather than currency as a measure of self-defense and are thus tending to go back to feudalistic natural economy. Being far removed from the political center of the nation and thus having no way of getting information regarding currency speculation, the Chinese farmers are inevitably seeking refuge in their self-sufficient economy. But it is obvious that such a separation between urban and rural districts in all parts of the common prosperity area will prove a serious menace to the policy of turning the materials produced in all parts of the region into direct war strength. Such a crisis has already begun to present itself in many places, including North China, and its solution now forms the crux for our financial policy.

Secondly, there is the unfortunate fact that price differences in the various parts of the common prosperity region are not reflected in the exchange rates. Because of this fact, there have been unpleasant phenomena such as smuggling between adjacent districts and active speculation, which are obstructing the interflow of goods.

Thirdly, the inflation in the various parts of Greater East Asia has had its effects on Japan as seen in the following four points:

(1) Both the exchange trade adjustment special account and the special military account are utilized in order to prevent the effects of price rises in the various parts of Greater East Asia on our own prices, and this has proved a cause of financial expansion with the existence of inflation in these countries.

(2) Because of the price rises in the various parts of the common prosperity region, the amount of our special military expenditures have shown a rapid expansion.

(3) The amount of money sent to Japan from the various parts of the common prosperity region, particularly China, have been on a steady increase. This is a currency increase which cannot be effectively controlled by the Bank of Japan and is liable to have a bad effect on the domestic inflation of this country. At present remittance of money is strictly checked by means of exchange control while the money already sent here is blocked. The monthly average of such currency shipments lies between ¥12,000,000 and ¥80,000,000 and is estimated roughly at ¥100,000,000 per month. This is in excess over the amount sent to China from Japan as industrial funds for that country. While there is no real danger from this trend at present it may breed future problems of a graver nature.

(To Be Concluded)

News and Views

Soviet Caviar

The late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the United States, now called the "spirit" of the "United Nations' Conference on International Organization" at San Francisco, must certainly be turning in his grave with what has already developed in the but few days-old conference. A showdown at San Francisco on the long controversial Polish question between the Soviet Union on the one side and the United States and Britain on the other had been freely predicted by Anglo-American diplomatic commentators, and the hope was expressed by them that a solution might be found to preclude the parley from extending for more than a month's duration. But an even quicker showdown has been demanded by the Soviet Union.

At Thursday's meeting of the Conference's Steering Committee, composed of leaders of the 46 delegations, Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, chief of the Soviet Delegation, threw a bombshell into the whole setting of this much propagandized parley allegedly for "world security to prevent aggression" when he opposed the choice of Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, as the sole chairman of the Conference. Obviously to the consternation of the American Delegation, which had assumed the appointment of Stettinius as a foregone conclusion, and to the British Delegation, too, Molotov proposed that there should be four permanent chairmen chosen from among the four sponsoring Powers—America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking—and acting in rotation. The confusion that followed this thoroughly unexpected proposal from the Kremlin can well be visualized from reports of the attempts on the part of the delegates to smooth over the matter and Molotov's adamant refusal to budge.

And what is more, Molotov threw a dark shadow of gloom over the Conference on the following day when he threatened the Soviet Union's withdrawal from the parley. That he intimated when he threatened to withdraw Soviet sponsorship of the Conference if his proposal of the preceding day was rejected by the Conference's Steering Committee which was to met that day.

The late President Roosevelt, we say, must be turning in his grave because there are those who at once deduce that the Soviet demand for joint presidency of the Conference by Delegation leaders of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking might probably not have been made had Roosevelt continued to be the Chief Executive of the United States. Many are those who will agree that he was the most important member of the so-called "Big Three." Hence, the Soviet demand is not a bit surprising, considering that the new American President Harry Truman, is practically a "Nobody" so far as international dealings is concerned and he has yet to win his spurs—and even that provided he is given the chance. In other words, it might be taken to mean that Marshal Stalin, who is directing the Soviet moves at San Francisco from the Kremlin, has not much respect for Harry Truman—Truman who only by virtue of American party politics was made Roosevelt's running mate in last year's American presidential election and today finds himself the highest office holder in that country.

It is interesting, indeed, that the Soviet Delegation gave the first large-scale private party of the San Francisco Conference last Thursday night at the Soviet consulate general with Foreign Commissar Molotov acting as host to diplomats of eight other nations. It is doubly interesting that the guests were from France, Norway, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Chungking, Mexico and Chile—and not from the United States and Britain.

An Associated Press account of the party said "caviar, brought in from the Soviet supply ship in San Francisco Bay, was served plentifully." It is possible that the Foreign Commissar has planned a subsequent party for the American and British diplomats. The joint chairmanship demand is by no means the last of the Soviet "proposals" to the San Francisco Conference. Others are bound to come. It is going to be interesting to see the kind of Soviet caviar served to the British and Americans.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, April 30

COORDINATION OF FIGHTING POWER OF THE ARMY, NAVY

ASAHI—In what form does the Suzuki Cabinet intend to discharge its mission in the present decisive battle situation? This is the point which is giving much concern, both abroad and at home.

The new Cabinet has already shown its intention of retaining the Supreme War Direction Council. On the evening of April 27 it was announced that at a meeting among the Premier, Army and Navy leaders and the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, a decision was reached for a consolidated sea and land fighting strength, aiming at achieving sure victory in war.

On the fighting front where one is face to face with the enemy and where every moment one's life is at stake, there is no difference between land, sea and air forces. There is oneness in the display of national unity and the ramming spirit. On the mainland, too, which is now part of the first "fighting lines," we hope that the central section of the Army and Navy will make added endeavors for the full display of the nation's totality power and for the fulfilment of the sure victory policy.

Irrespective of military or civil service, and regardless of whether Army or Navy, all should respect each other's positions. However, it is inevitable that there should be some obstacles lying in the way. This point calls for well considered measures by leaders of the two fighting services and simultaneously by the leaders of all circles concerned. Especially the senior statesmen close to the Throne who are responsible for the high politics of this country should endeavor to break any existing deadlock merely offering their counsel at the time of a Cabinet change should not be the whole mission of these venerable statesmen.

In the operation of the national politics, they should not forget their duty of giving personal assistance. It is interpreted in the Imperial Constitution that the Cabinet Ministers are under direct responsibility to the Throne and also indirectly responsible to the people. Our hope is that hereafter our senior statesmen will give more attention to the future of the State and to the existing war situation and share responsibility with the Ministers of State.

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